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No 17,133.

號七十月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
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III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £2,141,593
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Other Receipts 478,940

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
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2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
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8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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THE GREAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

FIERCE AND BITTER STRUGGLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FLANDERS STRUGGLE.

ENEMY CAPTURES BAILLEUL.

London, April 16, 12.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy last evening launched a very heavy attack, preceded by an intense bombardment, between Bailleul and Neuve Eglise. Three picked German Divisions, not previously engaged in battle, delivered an assault and, after a fierce and bitter struggle, carried the high ground south-eastward and eastward of Bailleul known as Mont-de-Lille and the Revelberg.

We have fallen back to new positions northward of Bailleul and Wulverghem.

Bailleul fell into the enemy's hands.

Fresh German attacks are developing this morning in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete.

We repulsed an attack under cover of heavy artillery and trench-mortar fire south-westward of Vieux Berquin and took prisoners.

There was a successful minor enterprise south-eastward of Robecq.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, April 16.

A French communiqué states:—

The artillery duel is very violent in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre.

Our artillery dispersed enemy assemblages on the outskirts of Demuin.

There was lively cannonading on the sector at Avocourt.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

FLANDERS FRONT STABILISED.

LINE MODIFIED SLIGHTLY.

Paris, April 16.

A semi-official message says:—

During the last two days the Flanders front has become stable.

It is very satisfactory to see that the enemy is contained along a long line, constituting an enormous salient and exposing him to dangerous counter-offensives. The modification of the line, caused by the abandonment of Neuve Eglise, does not exceed a hundred metres.

EPIC FIGHTING.

GLORIOUS DEEDS OF OUR MEN.

London, April 16, 4.40 a.m.

The brilliant performances of the British against the overwhelming hordes of Germans continue to form the theme of 'Correspondents' narratives.

It appears that Neuve Eglise was not taken by assault but by artillery fire. The evacuation preceded some of the most desperate fighting of the war.

The Germans at first vainly tried their familiar enveloping tactics, and then tried to rush the place. The enemy broke into the ruined streets and met small parties of the Wilshire and Worcesters. A terrible hand-to-hand struggle ensued in the backyards of ruined houses and cellars.

The enemy several times cleared out from most parts of the town, the British holding out a hollow square under a heavy fire of shells, trench-mortars and machine-guns. The enemy still continued his savage onslaught, but failed to carry the town by assault. Eventually the

British retreated out of a hail of shell-fire unknown to the enemy, who is now undergoing the same ordeal.

The British between Mernis and Wytschaete have so far repelled battalions of special "shock" troops and Alpinists, who were ordered to take Bailleul at all costs. These suffered heavily, the dead lying piled up below the railway embankment near Bailleul. The waves of Germans were mown down by our machine-guns.

While there is no attempt to conceal the fact the situation is still serious. It is pointed out that, the German progress is vastly slower, and such offensives rarely regain the original momentum.

OUR STRATEGICAL POSITION NOT BRILLIANT.

ENTIRE GERMAN FORCES NOT USED AGAINST THE BRITISH.

London, April 16.

Colonel Repington, in the *Morning Post*, expresses the opinion that our strategical position is not exactly brilliant, but estimates that a quarter of the entire German forces on the British front have not been used up, while Generalissimo Foch's French reserves have not yet given signs of life.

GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 400,000.

The *Daily News* expert estimates that the enemy losses are 400,000.

GENERAL FOCH'S APPOINTMENT.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

London, April 16.

General Foch's appointment as Generalissimo has been received with universal satisfaction. Indeed it is regarded as an imperative necessity, after the recent events, to have all the Armies under a single control, avoiding the system of watertight compartments.

The French pay a tribute to the generous action of Great Britain.

THE REICHSTAG AND PEACE.

A RESOLUTION THAT HAS BEEN SET ASIDE.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.

Declarations by prominent members of the Progressive People's Party that the Reichstag resolution of July, 1917, no longer has any force, have been confirmed by the Centre organ, *Germania*, which says: "The Centre Party has reserved to itself a free hand in the West."

The *Mittags Zeitung* says: "The July resolution was merely a tactical means of securing peace in the East. It has now been set aside. The aim now is to gain a victorious peace by force of arms in the West."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO JOIN THE WAR CABINET.

London, April 16.

The *Times* states that Mr. Chamberlain has been included in the Home Rule drafting Committee, and suggests that he has joined the War Cabinet.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

SECRET SESSION TO DISCUSS THE CRISIS.

OTTAWA, April 16.

The House of Commons has decided to hold a secret sitting on Wednesday to discuss the situation on the Western Front. The Senators will attend.

(Continued on Page 5.)



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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,

the 19th April, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, 400 Tons

ANTHRACITE DUST COAL

(in lots of 100 Tons). The Coal is stored at Yau-ma-tei and inspecting orders will be issued by the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 328

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 20th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SHIP'S STORES, WINES,

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Consisting of:—
Tinned Milk, Meats, Fruits, Jams, and Sundry Groceries, Bottled Claret, Beer, Stout, Sherries, Champagne, Cognac, &c., &c., &c.,
Also
D.O.M., Chartreuse, Kummell, Curacao, etc., etc., etc.,
(in view from Friday, the 19th inst.)

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 13, 1918. 324

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES PEARSON deceased to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 22nd day of April, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104 and Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.

The Properties consist of:—
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104.

This Lot has an area of 150,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 25th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$500.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.

This Lot adjoins Lot 1, has an area of 45,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 25th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$250.

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors,
2, Queen's Road Central

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Hongkong, April 16, 1918. 330

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 100 THE FRANK 6 Rooms

Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 25, 1918. 377

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LAW, CHAWFOOD & CO.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 180

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage,
Hall Teakwood
Length, water-line 39' 9"; over all 35'
Beam 7'
Draft 3'

Motor "Scrimps", Heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9 1918. 37

TO LET

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 309

TO LET.

N.O. 3 CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

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Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 310

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

ROUSES on Shameson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four-roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Stiffness of Joints, etc., etc., etc.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER

MERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 401.

Hongkong, March 27, 1918.

ON THE EVE OF THE OFFENSIVE.

COLONEL REPINGTON'S REVIEW.

The Western theatre of war, wrote Colonel Repington on March 15th, includes the whole front occupied by the Allied armies from the Adriatic to the North Sea; also those parts of the south and east coasts of England liable to attack, as well as adjacent waters.

The leading idea of strategy among the Allies, should the war be prolonged, is to hold out until the arrival of Allied, and particularly American, reinforcements allows the offensive to be continued.

This general defensive strategy does not exclude offensive tactics on land or sea; it means merely deliberate postponement of decisive action until our means justify us in renewing offensive war on a grand scale. It assumes maintenance of our general control at sea; the adequate suppression of hostile submarines, and possession of tonnage sufficient for transport of troops and war materials destined for France.

VICTORY LARGELY DEPENDS ON SHIPS. Victory depends mainly now, as always in our great wars, upon successful performance by Allied ships and navies of their duties. The measure of the period during which we have to hold out is that of the time needed to accumulate in France forces adequate to enable offensive strategy to be resumed.

We do not know whether Germany intends to fight this war out to a finish with the Western Powers, or whether she will be satisfied with her successes in the East; whether she proposes to concentrate all her available forces in the West and then to negotiate. In any event, our object must be to meet concentration by concentration, and with all available means, so that whether it be war or negotiation we shall stand in a favourable position.

If there are political indications that German statescraft dreads the consequences of letting loose uncontrollable forces, and doubts the success of German arms in the West, all military information points to an early opening of the great offensive for which the German higher command is piling up all the forces it can lay its hands upon. The date of this decisive struggle, should it come about, depends upon German opinion, which cannot be exactly weighed.

The value of American aid to the Allies is not highly estimated in Germany. One well-known German writer allows that there may be one or two American divisions in France, while the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* admits four. But as it gives the total American force in France as 70,000 to 80,000 men, and says these are not all fighting men and that the majority are still being trained and equipped, it is evident no great count is taken of what the United States has done or can do. It is evidently not dread of the arrival of great American forces that will weigh most in German decisions.

We have to admit that the German concentration in the West, so far as it has gone, may outstrip the opening of the preliminaries of the grand attack at any moment, but there are also reasons why it may be postponed. American aid, there are no good reasons for haste. It may be considered prudent to await ratification or denunciation of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty by Bolshevik Russia, and to settle the affairs of the Ukraine and Rumania before the die is cast in the West.

MAY GIVE TROOPS AND FOOD.

These settlements, if completed, will free many German and Austrian troops still retained in the East, and the eventual pressure in France and Italy will thereby be accentuated. They are also expected to lead to the arrival in Germany of large supplies of food by the end of the current month. The Germans may also find it difficult to admit that we can withdraw many troops from Palestine and Mesopotamia, that our prestige is bound up with holding Jerusalem and Bagdad, while as for Salonika, it has been openly stated in the German Press that the settlement with Rumania will be followed by an attempt to drive the Allies into the sea. The enemy, therefore, will suppose that no great aid from these distant theatres can reach France.

There are also questions relating to the weather and the ground that have to be taken into consideration. In certain sectors of the front in France and Flanders, offensive operations on a large scale are usually difficult before April 1st. In Southern Tyrol, May normally coincides with the opening of campaigning. It was in May, 1916, that the Austrian attack from the Trentino began. In the Italian plains many rivers, like the Piave, are torrential in character, and, unless dammed, present only trifling obstacles at certain seasons.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The grand assault upon the whole Western front, were it destined to be simultaneous, might well await May, by which date—assuming a speedy settlement with Bolshevik Russia and Rumania—all available forces might be in line. Let no one in any case doubt that in all considered German opinion the West is the decisive theatre, and the fate of the war is to be decided there.

MUST CONCENTRATE ON WEST.

There is only one policy and one strategy for the Allies to pursue; namely, to concentrate on the Western front, and as speedily as possible, every man, gun and airplane they can find, and to accumulate labour units so that the defence may become storm-proof.

We must also anticipate that the enemy's navies will take an active part in the operations, and that submarines may share in concentration for this purpose. Home defence forms an integral part of our success, and must be better secured than ever. We have certainly many advantages in the West, and the time has come to exploit them.

The French Government, under the inspiring leadership of Clemenceau, is wholly devoted to action. The French armies, under the trusted control of General Petain, have retained throughout long trial the highest martial qualities, and the French nation in arms is prepared to fight to the death in the most noble cause that has ever inspired deeds of valour. The watchword that runs down the French line is "Il n'y a pas de passeport pour la défaite." Many scores of thousands of German dead will attest French valiance if the German boasters come on.

Our steadfast and much-enduring Belgian Allies are still in line with us under their noble King, ready for every sacrifice in their just cause, and our old campaigning comrades, the Portuguese, are as cheery and as hard as they were when fighting alongside us in the old Peninsular days.

COUNT ON THE AMERICANS.

We have never had a moment's doubt about the American Army under Pershing and our own considerable experience with American officers and men at the front has filled us with warm and brotherly affection for them, and has given us complete confidence that they can be counted upon in all circumstances.

General Diaz in Italy commands forces which have beaten the Austrians on many fields. Our hope and belief are that they will do so again, and the spirit of Italy is fine.

Last, but not least, come our own armies, which have become under the leadership of Sir Douglas Haig a very perfect instrument of battle. Three and one-half years of war have made most of our men veterans, and as they have almost invariably been victorious in battle and have torn from the enemy's grasp the strongest positions time after time, they preserve complete confidence in their ability to beat the Germans, and have undoubtedly an ascendancy over the enemy in morale.

They are now well found in all necessary materials of war. Their defences harden day by day. They do not despair. Their enemy, who usually fights well, but after long experience they have come to regard him as inferior to themselves. The spirit and confidence of the British and French Armies are all that can be desired, and if the numbers of the enemy be greater the greater will be the honour of vanquishing them.

Events of the past two years have given to the Allies in France positions superior to those which they held when the German onset in 1914 was thrown back. We have now in most places the best of the ground where formerly we had the worst, and the action of all arms in battle will thereby be much facilitated.

AND VOICE TO FOOT WITH.

These positions and all they imply will compel the enemy to suffer immense losses if he advances. We shall be able to take them. The Germans have now shown in attack since the first month of the war, and they will now

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

have to meet rivals well armed and in formidable position. The powerful physique of our infantry and their skill with the rifle, bayonet, bomb and machine-gun make any serious attack upon them a desperate undertaking, while the great number of our guns and howitzers of all calibres and the proved skill of our gunners give assurance of such losses to an assailant that he may well think twice before confronting them.

He will also have the pleasurable assurance that even if he takes a position our miners will make him regret it, and that our Tanks and cavalry and reserves will not give him a moment's peace. With our second, third and other positions in the rear, and with every range known to an inch, the defenders, we can be sure, will give a good account of themselves and make the enemy regret his temerity.

Not least among our offensive and defensive arms come our aircraft, which have already performed splendid services, and will be more numerous and better found this year than ever. It will be a grievous disappointment if the Allied airmen in France and Italy do not gradually establish their mastery of the enemy in the air.

The enemy will seek by sudden concentration of aircraft to establish local superiority of points where he intends attack. We shall see great battles in the air and new tactics of massed aircraft exceeding in grandeur and tragedy anything seen before. This side that emerges victorious in this terrible contest will monopolise information and tear its enemy's eyes out of his head.

Victory in the air will not necessarily mean victory in the war, but it will go far to prepare for it and further still to exploit tactical successes.

Some months of comparative quietness on the Italian front justify us in supposing that the Italian Army has been thoroughly rested and refreshed. It has been able to draw upon both Italian and Allied resources to reconstitute its lost material, and it has, besides, the co-operation of French and British troops, but it does not stand in the position which a soldier would preferably have selected for it, and it is to be supposed that if serious hostilities break out afresh in this quarter the Austrians will seek to utilise fully the advantages of their enveloping military frontier.

NEW AUSTRIAN LINES.

Preparation by the Austrians of new lines of communication in the mountains west of Lake Garda points to an extension of front attack, and it is necessary to bear constantly in mind positions in Switzerland with reference to the present military situation and the shameful disregard of treaties and neutral rights which Germany has already displayed. Italy is certainly liable to heavier attack this year than at any previous period of the campaign, and her necessities must be constantly in our minds.

It is true, on the whole, that Germany and Austria have not yet deployed on the Western front the superiority of force in the aggregate required by theory for a great act of invasion and assault on fortified positions; but the enemy's numbers are increasing and the strength of his positions enables him to hold parts of his lines with comparatively weak forces, while he masses weight at the point or points selected for attack.

Timely recognition of these points and the prompt movement of reserves toward them is obviously of the first importance, but so also is the avowed use of reserves, since it will be the objects of the enemy to attract and gradually exhaust them before his main attack is launched. We must expect in this hard campaign to see all the fruits of experience of this war used by the enemy to the full, and nothing will excuse any Allied Government which will have been lacking in prevision or provision for the culminating act of the greatest drama in the history of mankind.



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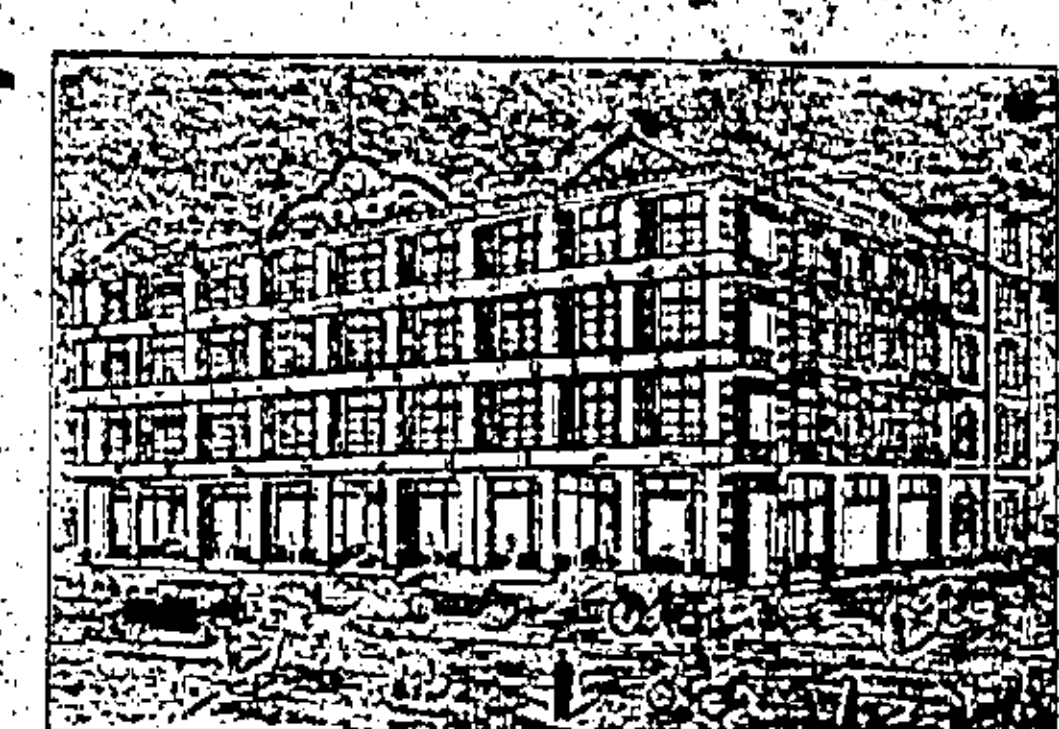
INTIMATIONS



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Use the BEST TING

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUMANIA'S OILFIELDS.

GERMANY SECURES LEASE FOR 99 YEARS.

AMSTERDAM, April 16. According to the *Tages Zeitung*, Germany has reserved for itself the lease of the Rumanian oil wells for 99 years, and the right of military occupation for several years.

THE RAISON D'ETRE OF THE UNIONISTS.

WILL THE IRISH SETTLEMENT DESTROY IT?

LONDON, April 16. The *Times* publishes a letter from nine representative Unionists, urging a prompt settlement of Ireland and advocating a Federal Bill compatible with the extension of self-government in other parts of the Kingdom.

The *Times* Parliamentary Correspondent, commenting on this, says the Unionist Party, despite the gloomy predictions of the older members, refuses to believe that the Irish Settlement will abolish its *raison d'etre*.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 16. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Fighting occurred in the afternoon in the neighbourhood of Baillieu and Wulverghem and continued.

Hostile artillery was active between Givenchy and Rebecq.

Our artillery effectively engaged bodies of infantry on the La Bassee-Estaires road.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, April 15. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, speaks of the enormous losses inflicted upon the enemy in yesterday's fighting, especially by the machine-guns at close range.

We smashed attacks against Messines Ridge. The most bitter struggle was for Neuve Eglise, where big forces on both sides were engaged. The situation hereabouts to-day is obscure but our guns were reported to be shelling the ruins of the place this morning, which suggests that the enemy has again got a footing there and we are again counter-attacking.

Prisoners say the effort to take Baillieu will be renewed. We have retaken the hamlet of Rebourgnies, three thousand yards east of Rebecq.

Givenchy and Festubert have been heavily shelled.

THE FIGHT FOR HANGARD.

LONDON, April 15. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the 14th inst., says:—

One of the most bitter engagements in the great battle was fought on Friday for Hangard, a position of importance north of the road from Neuve Eglise to Amiens. The Germans attacked three times, hoping to break through between the French and British Armies and obtain the mastery of the Amiens road. The village was taken, re-taken and taken again by the Germans. It was "seized" a second time by the French just in time to save the remnants of the garrison. In the great battle on April 4, the village was gallantly held by a battalion against a furious onslaught. The hill dominating the village was captured by the Germans but retaken by the French. The Germans on April 9 fought their way into the village but after fighting all night from house to house, were driven out. On Friday the Germans re-attacked and surrounded the village.

The Battalion Commander fortified himself in a house and held out from eight in the morning until six in the evening. He telegraphed to Headquarters: "I am surrounded but still holding out. Make haste." His last message read: "The enemy is about to attack." It was then six in the evening, and a few minutes later he and his men were made prisoners. The counter-attack by the French and British was completely successful. Hundreds of Germans were captured, and the French defenders except two were rescued.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 15. A German official message states:—

Bitter, hand-to-hand fighting, frequently developed on the 15th battle field.

We cleared out an English machine-gun nest southward of Neuve Eglise and between Baillieu and Merris, taking the occupants prisoners.

Enemy counter-attacks at Baillieu, and north-westward of Bethune, heavily broke down.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, April 16. A German official message states:—

We captured the enemy's lines north-eastward of Wulverghem.

THE KAISER AT THE FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, April 15. The Kaiser was present during the attack on Armentieres.

SIX DAYS' CONTINUAL FIGHTING.

HOW A BRITISH DIVISION HELD OUT.

LONDON, April 15. A supplementary despatch by Sir Douglas Haig states:—

The 55th Division, comprising West Lancashire Territorials, on April 9, were holding a front of 5,000 yards from La Bassee Canal to southward of Richebourg Lavonne, where the line joined the Portuguese. The enemy's attack on the southern portion of this front was delivered by all three regiments of the Fourth Ersatz Division which was well up to strength. A captured Divisional order from the General Staff to this Division dated April 6th shows the objectives were the ground and the British position in the triangle—Givenchy, Festubert and Gorre.

The following passages are of special interest:—"In our attack three regiments will be opposed at most by six companies in front, and at most two reserve battalions at Festubert and Givenchy. One battalion of the Divisional reserve is southward of La Bassee Canal in La Froid. Our powerful artillery will prevent it from participating in the fight for Festubert and Givenchy. The troops are elements of the English 55th Division which, after the engagement on the Somme, lost heavily in Flanders and Cambrai and is described by prisoners in March 1918 as a Division fit to hold a quiet sector—that is to say, below average quality."

The above order was distributed to all officers and under-officers of the Fourth Ersatz Division, down to platoon commanders, presumably with a view to encouraging the troops prior to the attack, and in the belief that the opposition would not be very serious. If such was the expectation the enemy was most signally disappointed. The 55th Division, throughout the early morning of the 9th, beat off all attacks in the forward zone and maintained the line intact. When later the German infantry broke through the Portuguese on its left, the Division formed a defensive flank facing north-east on the Givenchy-Festubert line to the neighbourhood of Le Touren. It maintained this line practically unchanged, until relief came, through six days' almost continual fighting, during which it beat off repeated attacks with very heavy losses to the enemy and captured nearly 1,000 prisoners.

At one time on April 9 the enemy entered Givenchy and Festubert, but both were shortly afterwards regained by the 55th as the result of a highly successful counter-attack in which several hundreds of Germans were captured. All further attempts to carry these positions broke down before the Fifty-Fifth's resolute defence.

Though the enemy on April 11 succeeded in entering a post northward of Festubert, he was thrown out, and during the night of April 12, the Fifty-Fifth improved its position in this neighbourhood. The enemy the next afternoon heavily bombarded the whole of the Fifty-Fifth's front between Gorre and the Lave Canal and attacked in strength. He was again repulsed with heavy loss by the very gallant and very successful defence of the Division he had been pleased to describe as consisting of second-class troops.

EVERY HOUR STRENGTHENS DEFENCE.

LONDON, April 16. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 15, says:—

The enemy has not yet been brought to a standstill in the Flanders battle. His re-occupation of Neuve Eglise and his desperate struggle to advance towards Baillieu show that the enemy is able and willing to continue to pay an appalling price in his attempts to crush the British Army. On the other hand, every hour the strength of the defence is increasing. The enemy's failure to reach the final objective in the Somme Battle is being repeated to-day in Flanders.

The enemy's programme was to reach Kemmel by April 10. He is only three miles from Kemmel Ridge, but to-day he is no nearer than on Friday, since reinforcements have been flung across the Germans' path.

Interesting details of the German losses are coming in. The 17th Division, and 17th Reserve Division, on April 11 got a terrible grueling and were forced to retire upon their starting point. A prisoner of the 52nd Reserve Infantry reluctantly paid a tribute to the magnificent fighting of the British machine-gunners, who on March 23, reduced the prisoner's company to half its strength. The prisoner, who was 43 years of age, came from Germany with a draft of 500, the greater proportion of whom were Landsturm men over 35 years of age, the remainder being lads of 18 or 19.

Since the capture of Neuve Eglise the enemy has not attempted to push on. He is reported to be preparing another thrust against Baillieu.

The weather is grey and the visibility poor. The ground is dry and there is an east wind.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

NORMAL FOR SUCH BIG OPERATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, April 16. It is significant that the Wolff Bureau has felt compelled to issue a statement regarding German losses. It emphasizes that the majority of the wounded are walking cases and reiterates that the losses are normal for such big operations.

AMERICAN LABOUR'S PLEDGE.

GERMANY AS A GREAT ROBBER STATE.

LONDON, April 15. Representative Americans touring Great Britain were entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons. The visitors declared that United States Labour was pledged to support the Allied cause until Germany is beaten to her knees.

Mr. Balfour said the Central Powers now admitted that the Reichstag's famous resolution foregoing war indemnities and conceding the right of self-determination was merely camouflage. Germany now stood forth undisguised as a great robber state. Her object was to make France, England and America second-class Powers and hestride the world as a great Colossus, but he was confident that this would prove another of Germany's profound miscalculations.

GENERAL FOCH IN SUPREME COMMAND.

AN ABSOLUTELY UNITED ARMY.

PARIS, April 15. It is now officially announced that General Foch has been appointed Generalissimo of all the Allied Armies in France. The respective Governments have given General Foch the widest powers in order that he may set and his actions not be questioned. Thus an absolutely united Anglo-Franco-American Army is constituted.

MAN-POWER.

THE MILITARY AGE.

LONDON, April 15. In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the Government was determined to enforce the principle that no man over the age of 25 was to be taken for service in the military age. The age of 25 was selected for a clean cut of the Civil Service because above 25 were men really indispensable from the point of view of war effort. This did not mean that Civil Servants over 25 were not being released as rapidly as possible. Certain Government offices were considering the desirability of releasing all men fit for general service up to 53.

MAN-POWER BILL.

THE COMMITTEE STAGE PASSED.

LONDON, April 16. In the House of Commons in the Committee on the Man Power Bill, Mr. Cave announced that the Government was willing to withdraw conscription of ministers of religion.

The Man-Power Bill passed the Committee stage after speeches by Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Devlin all of whom criticised the manner of the application of the Man-Power Bill to Ireland. The Government conceded a number of points regarding tribunals.

ULSTER TO ACCEPT IT.

LONDON, April 16. Reuter understands that the Home Rule Bill is such a moderate measure that the Ulsterites notwithstanding past declarations are likely to accept it as a piece of war legislation.

COMPULSION IN IRELAND.

FURTHER DISCUSSION STOPPED.

LONDON, April 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused a Nationalist request for an additional day's discussion of the proposal to apply compulsion to Ireland.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson declined in the public interest to state the number of troops in Ireland.

Up to 31st December, Ulster had contributed over 58,000 recruits and the rest of Ireland over 55,000.

LABOUR DEMANDS SELF-GOVERNMENT BEFORE CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, April 16. The Labour Ministers in their interview with the Premier pressed for Irish self-government before conscription and urged the adoption of the Convention majority report. The interview had satisfactory results.

There is no crisis and the reported resignations are unfounded.

The Home Rule Bill is being prepared very rapidly by a sub-committee which includes the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Mr. Drake, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hewart.

DOYAL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

REASON FOR COUNT CIERVIN'S RESIGNATION.

EMPEROR KARL'S LETTER.

LONDON, April 15. While internal reasons have also contributed to Count Cierwin's resignation, the immediate and chief cause was the publication of Emperor Karl's letter dated on April 12 which made his position most difficult. Apparently Count Cierwin did not know of the existence of this letter which, despite the allegation of falsification, is every where accepted as quite genuine.

"M. CLEMENCEAU THE VICTOR."

ZURICH, April 15. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the Cierwin incident has caused great mistrust among the population, which is aggravated by the nature of the explanation.

The *Wiener Zeitung* demands the publication of the original letter of the Emperor Karl.

The *Zurich Post* says that M. Clemenceau is the victor in this heated conflict.

DIRECTION OF AIR-SERVICE.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL TRENCHARD.

LONDON, April 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Baird announced that Major-General Trenchard's resignation was in consequence of his difference of opinion with Lord Rotherham as regards Major-General Trenchard's powers and duties.

NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIES.

TO BE CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT.

WELLINGTON, April 15. Parliament has passed a National Service provision, authorising the Government to regulate and control all essential industries.

HORSE RACING IN ENGLAND.

NOT TO BE STOPPED.

LONDON, April 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Lambert asked: In view of the intense struggle in France is it proposed to permit horse-racing in the United Kingdom?

Mr. MacPherson replied: The Government is not considered that there is any reason to stop the present limited programme of racing, which is considered necessary in order to maintain the important industry of horse-breeding.

THE LANDING AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

NO ASSURANCE OF WITHDRAWAL GIVEN.

LONDON, April 15. In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that no assurance had been given that the British and Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Vladivostock as soon as order was restored, but he hoped the incident would soon be closed.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

In reply to Mr. H. R. Lees Smith, Lord Robert Cecil said the recent Reuter message that British and American troops were to be withdrawn from Vladivostock as soon as order was restored, was greatly exaggerated, was substantially correct.

GERMAN TROOPS AT HELSINGFORS.

LONDON, April 16. A wireless German official message states: Our troops and naval detachments in Finland, after a vigorous encounter with armed bands, entered Helsingfors.

OPIMUM-SMUGGLING TO SHANGHAI.

QUESTION RAISED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 16. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Stephen Collins, Lord Robert Cecil stated that it did not appear that legal proceedings lay against anyone at present domiciled in the Kingdom in connection with two consignments of opium exported from London in October and November last year which were concealed and discovered on arrival at Shanghai.

THE SILVER MARKET.

\$1 and \$2 NOTES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, April 16. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver report states that the Market is quiet. The increase of drawing rates on the India Council by a penny is due to the introduction in the United States Senate of a Bill providing for the melting of fifty millions sterling of silver dollars and the re-purchase of silver by the Treasury at a dollar an ounce, the withdrawal of silver certificates from circulation and the substitution of dollar and two-dollar Federal Reserve Bank notes, of which the Raj has been able to secure a large proportion from the United States Government. Silver is still placed in a very strong position in regard to the currency problem.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOYLE'S complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AMERICAN CABLES.

(NAVY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TO MANILA.)

AMERICA'S RECORD IN THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 8. The itemized summary of America's accomplishments of the war issued by the Committee on Public Information, in addition to the items already mentioned, mentions the following:—

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, war savings certificates and thrift stamps have been issued to a total of \$8,500,802,052.

The United States, in the period from April 6, 1917, to March 1, 1918, had loaned foreign Governments \$4,436,320,750.

The Government is now operating 800,000 miles of railway, employing a million men.

More than 20,000,000 pairs of shoes have been ordered for the Government.

The Treasury Department has floated \$6,616,532,300 in Liberty Bonds.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation on March 5, had requisitioned 425 steel vessels and had contracted for 720 steel vessels of a total aggregate deadweight tonnage, of 3,164,508; had let contracts for 400 wooden vessels totalling 1,715,000 tons; had prepared and put into operation 798,000 tons seized from Germany and Austria.

The total of deaths in the Army to March 14 from all causes was 1,191, of which 132 were killed in action and 237 were lost at sea. The number of wounded was 404 while 35 men were missing.

The casualties in the Navy and the Marine Corps to December 31 include five officers and 130 enlisted men killed or died from wounds, and ten enlisted men wounded in action.

The production of 10,000 new automobile trucks for the Army is now in progress.

The Army has expended \$50,000,000 for horse-drawn vehicles and more than \$50,000,000 for horses, mules, harness and fuel.

War prisoners to the number of 2,040 are now confined in three barracks.

American destroyers arrived in European waters to assist in patrolling 28 days after America's declaration of war.

The first contingent of the American expeditionary forces landed in a French port 38 days after the American declaration of war. The American troops went on a liner. They received their baptism of fire 137 days after the declaration of war, and American troops permanently took over a portion of the firing line as an American sector in January.

CHINESE FARM LABOUR FOR WISCONSIN.

LaCrosse, Wis., April 10.—Nine hundred Chinese, chiefly from Chicago, are beginning to arrive here for purpose of establishing a truck garden colony. More than 1,200 acres of ground have already been purchased for the project.

The plan is to have each family cultivate 20 acres, raising potatoes, onions and celery this year.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been consulted by the Chinese farmers and is giving advice for obtaining the results.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN TURKEY.

CHANGE FOR BETTER AND WORSE.

Marriage and divorce in Turkey have become subject to much stricter laws than heretofore, according to information received by the *New York World*. A recent enactment makes the civil ceremony compulsory for Mohammedans, Christians and Jews alike. Priests of all confessions are no longer authorized to solemnize a marriage which has not been previously registered before a Turkish Magistrate.

Polygamy is recognized by the new law, but should a Moslem wish to take unto himself a second wife he may no longer divorce the first one upon the second bride's demand, as has been the practice. Under the Turkish system divorces were not difficult to obtain and wives had few rights. The new law, however, places the wife's status on a much higher level. It provides that a reconciliation shall first be sought between the two parties, for which purpose a special tribunal with a court of appeal has been instituted.

Westerners regard as one serious flaw in the fact that it fixes the legal marrying age at nine for the girl and twelve for the boy. True, the consent of the parents or guardians must be obtained until they are seventeen and eighteen years of age respectively. It is recalled that twelve years should be the lowest marrying age for a girl. In this alone the new law is reactionary.

WHY JAPANESE MARINES WERE LANDED AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

The following official statement was issued at Tokyo on the 14th inst.:—

A Japanese store in Vladivostock was attacked by burglars in broad daylight yesterday and three Japanese were killed or wounded. In view of this fact and the fact that the Japanese were in the protection of Japanese subjects.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched and bruised. Because these scratches and bruises all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and use that every injury is cured for immediately. You can get nothing better and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! Then tell your friends what you think of it!

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You be the Judge

From any point that you wish to Judge it,

PETER DAWSON WHISKY

is all that could be asked.


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THE PRIZES WILL AVERAGE 6 FOR EVERY 100 SPILLS SOLD.

There are in all 2,000 Prizes Valued at Approximately \$20,000.

Purchasers of Spills containing numbers must keep such Spills until St. George's Day when the Prizes will be drawn in public view.

Spills \$1.00 each are on Sale at all Clubs, Hotels, Stores, etc.

PRIZES are on SHOW at 13, Queen's Road Central (next door to Astor House Hotel.)

Among the presents received for the TOMBOLA are the following:—

Diamond Dragon Fly brooch.	Two Flashes.
Large Diamond Bar brooch.	Gramophones.
Turquoise and pearl bracelet.	Sewing machine.
Thick solid gold bangle.	Typewriter.
Amethyst pendant.	Clocks.
Gold chain bag.	Incenseburners.
Gold fountain pen.	Dozens of Pictures.
Gold links.	Curios and fancy goods.
Gold watches.	also
Wristlet watches.	Several War Bonds, etc.
Quantities of cut glass.	

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	YANCHOW	Apr. 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YANCHOW	Apr. 21, Daylight.
NEWCHANG	HUAN KUI	Apr. 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Apr. 23, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Apr. 25, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Power in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	YANGANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSANG	TUESDAY, Apr. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YANGANG	TUESDAY, Apr. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YANGANG	WEDNESDAY, Apr. 24, Daylight.
MANILA	YANGANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 26, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOERNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 19th April at 12 Noon.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 20th April at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before a departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay, and there transhipped to the connecting steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2518O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU" Monday, 29th April at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU" Monday, 6th May at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anying and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 21st April at Noon.

"BOSHU MARU" Thursday, 26th April at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 98 will be found.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

No. 1, Queen's Building

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU and vice versa.

TELEPHONES 1574-1575-1576.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST.

For Space and Particulars

Apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A. SUMNER	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing Dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	YANCHOW	Apr. 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YANCHOW	Apr. 21, Daylight.
NEWCHANG	HUAN KUI	Apr. 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Apr. 23, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Apr. 25, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Power in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Telephone No. 33.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	YANGANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSANG	TUESDAY, Apr. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YANGANG	TUESDAY, Apr. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YANGANG	WEDNESDAY, Apr. 24, Daylight.
MANILA	YANGANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 26, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOERNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Tel. No. 213.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Symptoms: palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of memory, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, loss of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency in the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervous disease, restlessness, irritability, of temper, female complaints, hysteria, headache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, fainting, high colored water, etc. are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery of health and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerve, arrests all wasting, wasting diseases, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. VETARZO Blood Machine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 218, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 99

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.
Friday, 10th April—
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company.
Lancers and Sappers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

12th to 10th April—
A. L. WATKINS, N.C. 1st.
Parades at 8.30 a.m. at Headquarters.
Engine Drivers at 8.15 p.m. Electricians at 8.30 p.m.

OFFICERS' VISIT FOR DUTY.
Belchers: 2nd Light, Middlesex.
Lyons: 2nd Light, Middlesex.
Stanger: 1st Light, Middlesex.

INSTRUCTION FOR N.C.O.'S AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyons at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Overland and Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Morris, R.E.D.C., at Belchers, and Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.E., and Staff Sergeant, Williams, R.E.D.C., at Lyons.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Thursday, 18th April—
6.10 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend—
Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. C. D. Logan, C. B. Logan, McKerns, Pinget and Stapleton.

THURSDAY, 19th April—
5.30 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

FRIDAY, 19th April—
5.30 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue.

FRIDAY, 19th April—
5.15 p.m.—All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Staff Sergeant, Edmonds and Corp. Gimes. Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

NOTICE.
Sergeants Mess.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held in the Mess Room at 7 p.m. on Thursday, 18th inst.

Every member not on duty is to attend. G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

HELP WAR CHARITIES BY BUYING SPILLS TO-DAY!

Six Prizes in every hundred Spills.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the consignee),

WEDNESDAY,

the 17th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Upholstered Seats, &c., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Fittings, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen with 8-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkon and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tannin Foles and Set Iron Safe, Several Carpets, &c., &c.

3 PIANOS.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 17, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the consignee),

WEDNESDAY,

the 17th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilt, Table Cloth, Fine Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 17, 1918.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk in the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must procure an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April, 1918, will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 17, 1918.

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, April 13—
2 p.m.—Marathon Race.

TUESDAY, April 23—
St. George's Day Celebrations.

WEDNESDAY, April 24—
Moon—Hongkong Tramway Company Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, April 26—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

MONDAY, April 29—
Noon—Sale of Kowloon leasehold properties by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

MORNING, May 6—
Noon—Extraordinary General Meeting of Ho King Lee Company.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa ... lb. 24

Prime Cut ... lb. 24

Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk ... lb. 23

Roast—Shiu ... lb. 24

Breast—Ngau Nam ... lb. 20

Soup—Teng Yuk ... lb. 24

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ... lb. 30

Sausages—Ngau Cheung ... lb. 36

Bullcock's Brains—Ngau No per set ... lb. 10

Tongue, fresh—Ngau Liach ... lb. 60

Tongue, smoked—Ham Ngau Li ... lb. 60

Head—Ngau Tam ... lb. 100

Heart—Ngau Sam ... lb. 13

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin ... lb. 30

Feet—Ngau Kuek ... lb. 10

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu ... lb. 10

Tail—Ngau Mei ... lb. 20

Liver—Ngau Kon ... lb. 13

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To ... lb. 8

Calves Head and Feet—Ngau Tai ... lb. 100

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai ... lb. 26

Leg—Yeung Pui ... lb. 26

Shoulder—Yeung Pui ... lb. 24

Saddle—Yeung Pui ... lb. 16

Pig's Chindings—Chu Chong per set ... lb. 25

Brains—Chu No ... lb. 22

Feet—Chu Kuek ... lb. 15

Fry—Chu Chap ... lb. 15

Head—Chu Tai ... lb. 20

Heart—Chu Sam ... lb. 10

Kidneys—Chu Yiu ... lb. 10

Liver—Chu Kon ... lb. 10

Sucking Pig, to order—Chu Tai ... lb. 25

Swet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yuk ... lb. 20

Mutton—Shang Ngau Yuk ... lb. 26

Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk ... lb. 20

Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung ... lb. 36

Lard—Chu Yau ... lb. 20

Barbel—Ka Yu ... lb. 19

Bream—Fai Yu ... lb. 20

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu ... lb. 18

Carp—Li Yu ... lb. 10

Catfish—Chik Yu ... lb. 12

Codfish—Mun Yu ... lb. 10

Crabs—Hoi Yu ... lb. 23

Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu ... lb. 18

Dab—Sha Mang Yu ... lb. 10

Dace—Wong Mei Lap ... lb. 10

Dog Fish—Titi To Sha ... lb. 10

Eel, Conger—Hoi Man ... lb. 18

Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu ... lb. 20

Yellow—Wong Sin Yu ... lb. 20

Frog—Tui Kai ... lb. 20

Garpun—Pak Pau ... lb. 40

Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu ... lb. 18

Herring—Tao Pak ... lb. 22

Haihoi—Cheung Kwan Kap ... lb. 18

Lobster—Wong Fa Yu ... lb. 25

Lobster—Lung Ha ... lb. 20

Blackfish—Chi Yu ... lb. 20

Monk Fish—Mong Yu ... lb. 20

Mullet—Tao Yu ... lb. 18

Oysters—Shang Ho ... lb. 16

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu ... lb. 14

Pouch—Tao Yu ... lb. 10

Plaice—Pau Fong ... lb. 16

Plaice—Pau Yu ... lb. 18

Pomfret—Black—Hak Chong ... lb. 26

Pomfret—White—Pak Chong ... lb. 36

Prawns—Mink Ha ... lb. 36

Ray—Pai Pa Sha ... lb. 10

Rock Fish—Shok Kiu Kung ... lb. 12

Roach—Tan Yu ... lb. 10

Slim Yu—Ma Yu ... lb. 8

Shark—Sha Yu ... lb. 10

Skate—Pai Yu ... lb. 10

Shrimp—Ha ... lb. 26

Snapper—Lap Yu ... lb. 32

Sole—Tao Sha Yu ... lb. 22

Tench—Wan Yu ... lb. 28

Turbot—Tao Han Yu ... lb. 14

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu ... lb. 40

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Tai ... lb. 30

Capon—Fai Yu ... lb. 28

Capon, Large—Sin Kai ... lb. 28

Duck—Lap ... lb. 22

Loose—Pan Kai ... lb. 20

Egg, Hen—Kai Tai (looking per doz.) ... lb. 18

Egg, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz. ... lb. 25

Fowl, Canton—Kai ... lb. 35

Fowl, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai ... lb. 24

Geese—Nga ... lb. 24

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kai ... lb. 30

Pigeons, Hoikow—Hoi Hoi Pak Kai ... lb. 30

Turkey, Cook—Fai Kai Kung ... lb. 20

Turkey, Hen—Fai Kai Na ... lb. 28

Snipe—Sha Yu ... lb. 28

Pheasant—Shin Kai ... lb. 28

Quail—On Chui ... lb. 28

Partridge—Chi Kai ... lb. 28

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hing Yan ... lb. 35

Apples, (California)—Kam Shan ... lb. 34

Bananas, (Bride's)—Mama—San ... lb. 19

Carambola—Young To ... lb. 19

Cocoanuts—Yi Tai ... lb. 7

Lemons, China—Ling Mun ... lb. 7

Lemons, America—Ling Mun ... lb. 8

Lichees, Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon ... lb. 25

Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-sheng Tin Chang ... lb. 10

Pears, (Canton), (Cooking)—Shi Li ... lb. 18

Peanuts—Fa Shang ... lb. 10

Perseimonia, Large—Hung To ... lb. 19

Plantain—Tai Chi ... lb. 10

Pumelo, Siam—Tum Lo Yau ... lb. 19

Walnuts—Hop To ... lb. 14

Grapes—Po Tai Tai ... lb. 25

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk ... lb. 4

Beans, Sprout—Nga Tai ... lb. 4

Long—Tau Kok ... lb. 8

Beet Root—Hung Tai Tai ... lb. 8

Bitter Melon—Fu Kwa ... lb. 8

Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa ... lb. 5

Red—Hung Ka ... lb. 5

Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tai ... lb. 12

Shanghai—Yi Tai ... lb. 12

Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun ... lb. 10

Cauliflower (Large)—Yi Tai Faach ... lb. 10

(Medium)—Yi Tai ... lb. 10

(Small)—Yi Tai ... lb. 10

Carrots—Kam Shun ... lb. 6

Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tai ... lb. 10

Chilies, Dried—Kon Lat Chiu ... lb. 25

Red—Hung Fa Chiu ... lb. 10

Green—Ching Lat Chiu ... lb. 8

Curry Stem, English—Kai Li Chu Liu ... lb. 10

Cucumbers—Ching Kwa ... lb. 2

Garlic—Sun Tai ... lb. 8

Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung ... lb. 7

Ginger, old—Lo Keung ... lb. 10

Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kau ... lb. 45

Indian Corn—Shuk Mai ... lb. 06

Lettuces—Young Sheng Tai ... lb. 1

Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai ... lb. 6

Mandarin—Kwai ... lb. 10

Lam Ma Tai ... lb. 10

Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tai Ku ... lb. 10

Okra—Sun ... lb. 10

Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tai ... lb. 8

Onions, Green—Shang Chung ... lb. 4

Onions, Shanghai—Shung Tai ... lb. 6

Parley—Kun Tai ... lb. 60

Potato, Sweet—Fam Shun ... lb. 3

Japanese—Yat Fun Shu Tai ... lb. 8

American—Ma Kai Shu Tai ... lb. 3

Pumpkin—Tung Kwa ... lb. 10

Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai ... lb. 6

Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong ... lb. 8

Shallots—Kong Chong Tai ... lb. 8

Spinach—Yin Tai ... lb. 4

Tomatoes—Fai Ke ... lb. 7

Taro—Wu Tai ... lb. 6

Turnip, Funt, (Long)—Lo Pak ... lb. 4

Vegetable Marrow—Tai Kwa ... lb. 4

Water Cress—Sai-Yeung Tai ... lb. 15

Lily root—Lin Ngau ... lb. 6

Yams—Tai Shu ... lb. 6

WEATHER REPORT.

April 17, 1918. 15a.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is highest over S. China. The depression over S. Manchuria is moving eastwards and has become deeper.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.25 inches, against an average of 8.79 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 18th April—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: Light, variable winds; fine generally.

2.—Formosa Channel: Northerly or variable winds, light to moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 17, 1918.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Force. Weather.

Wildstock, 6 a.m. 29.69 41 ... 1 b

Memuro, 5 a.m. 29.69 41 ... 1 b

Hak